

Notice. THE Board of Commissioners of the Public School is hereby summoned to meet at Mr. Hovey's store, on Tuesday, 8th March, punctually at 4 P. M.

Greenbacks and National Currency. The New York Herald condemns the policy of destroying the greenback currency and substituting the National Bank Bill in its place, whereby profits to the amount of thirty or thirty five millions in gold will be secured to the National Banks that might be entirely saved to the people by the issue of a currency in Legal Tender Treasury Notes.

It is not altogether stupidity, in our opinion, but the powerful influence of the moneyed interest, the capitalists and bondholders in this country, that control the financial legislation of Congress and State Legislatures. We have no kings and titled nobility to rule us, but we are ruled, taxed, cheated and oppressed by the money powers of the country. These lay the high taxes; these manage to gobble up the hundreds of millions the Government collects, and these, in some way, influence all legislation where money is to be made.

The Herald pronounces the argument of Chief Justice Chase against the Legal Tender Act as "weak," and says that the Chief Justice could have given a much more able opinion on the other side.

The reader will find, on the outside of our paper, a summary of the opinion of Chief Justice CHASE against the Legal Tender Currency—so far as it affects debtors prior to the passage of the law—and also the summary or extracts of the argument of Judge MILLER on the other side. The moral force of Chief Justice CHASE's opinion is much weakened, from the fact of his having been the father of the present greenback legal tenders, and he never announced an opinion at the time that they could not legally pay debts contracted before their issue, and he never gave out any opinion corresponding with his recent decision that we are aware of. The Herald charges the Chief Justice with political ambition in making his decision, calculating, we suppose, that he is still after the Presidency, and is aware of the prodigious power of the bond and money holders. Without questioning the purity of the serene Chief Justice, we do not think him to be, as Roman Catholics regard the Pope, infallible; and we shall be rejoiced, if in another hearing of the question before the Supreme Court of the United States, there should be a full bench of the able independent Judges, and the decision will be reversed, and confidence again restored in the familiar and hitherto acceptable method of settling all debts, old and new, by the current greenbacks and National Bank Bills. The Herald, in the article to which we have already referred, points out the enormous mischief the recent decision will cause, unless it shall be speedily reversed, or Congress passes a law staying executions for a period.

Legislative News.—The Jury Law. We are again indebted to J. B. H. for a summary of legislative news. The new jury law is an infamous one, it puts the lives and property and liberties of the people in the hands of the Governor, and substantially surrenders republican government in South Carolina. It is founded on falsehood and calumny, and is intended by the movers for merely selfish party purposes. If Congress has the power claimed for it by republicans, it ought to be repealed to at once to guarantee a republican government to the people of this State to prevent the extinction of the trial by Jury. What a mockery is this jury trial to become in South Carolina! It would be better for the Governor to take the decision of all cases, civil and criminal at once into his own hands like the ancient Eastern despots, than to take the power of selecting juries. For it seems he is to appoint his own personal and political party men jury commissioners with the understanding doubtless that they must select party men as jurors as far as possible, and these jurors will be expected to perform their duty in acquitting all strong republicans guilty of crime and to convict other guilty or not guilty. They will be expected to carry politics into the jury box in all cases. The whole justification of this outrageous law is founded upon the representations of violent and unscrupulous correspondents of the Governor and a party press. We venture to say that the juries of this State have hitherto shown a little party spirit as any juries in the world. We are sorry to see that some members of the Legislature who are not badly disposed men, have been bamboozled into the support of this despotic and most anti-republican measure—one only fit for Turkey or Russia, or old Spain in her worst days of tyranny.

Rosalety. Dr. A. J. CANNON, of the Batesville Faculty, has shown to us two One Dollar Bills, national currency, which some scoundrel has endeavored to alter in such a way as to present the appearance of Ten Dollar Bills, by placing cyphers to the right of the figure one, and also by trying to make such other alterations as to conform to the first. The whole of these changes are executed in an exceedingly rough and unskillful manner, and is not likely to deceive—although we thought it would not be amiss to call public attention to the matter. These bills were passed upon a poor and ignorant woman, one of them given for two counterpanes. The person from whom Dr. C. received the bills, informed him who gave them to her, who will be required to make restitution, and we hope, will be prosecuted also.

Women Voting. The first election in America at which women have ever voted, came off recently among the Normans at Salt Lake; not many turned out to vote, but those who did sustained the cause of BROWN TOWN and a plurality of wives. We suppose the majority of the women did not like it but were afraid of offending their lords. The BROWN TOWN ticket was triumphantly elected. Moralism will henceforth claim the honor of being the first to secure women's suffrage.

Our friend, Dr. W. H. ABBIN, informs us that a colored woman, who lived in his neighborhood, near Glider Post Office, died last week, said to be one hundred and thirteen years old. This woman claimed to have nursed Mr. DEVERAUX YANSON, a well known citizen of the County of his day, who died in his eightieth year—deceased near twenty years. This longevity is very rare.

New Furniture Establishment. Our enterprising citizen Mr. JULIUS C. BURR has opened an extensive and elegant Furniture Store at the Corner of the Public Square, South of the Court House. We have inspected the cabinet, tables, bed-rooms, bedsteads, sofas, etc., all to be had at reasonable terms for the times. We would recommend these wanting new furniture to give Mr. BURR a call. He, or some one representing him, may always be found either at the corner or across the street at his old stand under the Enterprise office.

Death of the Hon. James Buchanan. The death of Mr. BUCHANAN has become a national event, and has excited the sympathy of all the people of this country. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1791, and was elected Vice President in 1845, and President in 1846. He was a member of Congress from 1820 to 1831, and after relinquishing his post in 1831, he was elected Minister to Russia, and then to France, in 1846. He was elected President in 1846, and his administration was marked by the Mexican War, and the discovery of gold in California. He died on June 1, 1868, at his residence in Washington, D. C., at the age of 76 years.

Mr. BUCHANAN was a native of New York, but settled in Pennsylvania, and was some years ago a prominent member of Congress from the State of his adoption. He was an active agitator of all the anti-slavery measures in Congress as long as he served there; but his name will be longest remembered in history as connected with his Chinese mission to America and Europe. He has done more than any other man in opening China to the outside world. His death has occurred whilst he was preparing in this work, and at a time when he was seeming about to realize the proud satisfaction of success in breaking down "the wall of partition," that has so long separated China from all other nations.

Impeaching Other People's Money. It is a singular precedent this present South Carolina Legislature has made, by giving to a man just elected to office the amount of salary that his predecessor would have been entitled to if he had continued to hold on, and made no vacancy. We never before heard of such a ratification of salary to a man not entitled to the office at the time for which they were claimed. Judge WATSON, the new colored Judge on the Supreme Bench of this State, has been voted that part of the salary that ought to have been paid to ROSS, his predecessor, if the latter had not resigned many months since. The office was actually vacant and no one earning a salary, nevertheless our liberal legislators vote it away as a pure donation to Judge WATSON. We hope his noble Honor will teach them better and not accept it.

Charges were preferred against this citizen of Massachusetts, who has been representing South Carolina in Congress, for corruption in selling a West Point cadet appointment, for \$500, &c. The Judiciary Committee, composed of a majority of Republicans, in Congress, have reported unanimously recommending his expulsion from the seat; and, in all probability, there will be another session soon to all the place of this patriotic gentleman who came all the way from New England to serve himself by going to Congress by the votes of the freedmen.

WHITTEMORE was a Chaplain in a Massachusetts regiment in time of the war. He transferred himself to South Carolina, Sumter County, after the surrender. Became a very noisy politician of the darkest Radical type, and had himself nominated and elected to Congress by the negro voters in the extreme party of the State. He has been charged with, and fully convicted in Congress of selling the appointment of a Cadet for \$1,500 or \$2,000, and last week was expelled from his seat in Congress by a unanimous vote of that body, as a person unworthy to associate with the other Honorable gentlemen who compose it. No man, even of his own party, attempted to defend him. The evidence against WHITTEMORE was so conclusive, that he did not attempt denial.

The XIX Century. The February number of the XIX Century is quite an interesting one. Governor FERRY's reminiscences of SUMNER McDUFFIE and Gov. MIDDLETON in this number, are among the best of the series, yet published, condensing as they do in a short space a surprising number of striking thoughts and interesting facts and anecdotes in relation to those distinguished men. Governor FERRY in this number, in replying to Judge RODWELL, indignantly denies the imputation of malicious motives in preparing his brief article in regard to Mr. CALHOUN and rebuts the charge of seeking to be biographical in the brief reminiscence he had published. He shows that he did ascribe to Mr. CALHOUN the possession of great intellect and moral purity, although Judge L. saw fit to charge him with silence on these parts of Mr. CALHOUN's character.

Monument to Stonewall Jackson. We have received a late number of the Memphis Appeal, which contains an address of a committee of which R. P. DEAN, Esquire, is Chairman, urging the issue of raising funds for a grand monument to STONEWALL JACKSON, the pure, gallant and skillful hero, who won the respect and admiration alike of friends and foes in the late war. The address is ably and eloquently written. The writer is a son of the late P. B. DEAN, a native of Greenville and one of the many talented young men educated at Furman University, who are rising to distinction in various professions and occupations.

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Special Payments—Currency Restricted. The small city of the operations on public opinion at this time is a spectacle in our country. Money could be had in our country, more injurious to the interests of our country, especially the laboring man, who would generally be treated by it. A contraction of the currency and early return to specie payments would ruin many mechanics and tradesmen indebted for goods, and most injuriously affect all persons who have been obliged to pay money, and give an advantage to creditors and mortgage and bond holders that they never bargained for or expected; but it is always thus in legislation. In all countries the great masses of mankind have been obliged to be made the tools and slaves, more or less, of the avarice and power, or of the mad power of the country. We have no doubt that the same spoiled men and their friends, (and the rich are apt to have friends, who strive to enlarge the paper currency, and are entitled to one share in the abundance of greenbacks that they may have.) United States Government and State have, and make other investments when paper was hundred per cent, or more under par, are now the very men and their friends, most favoring contraction and an early return to specie payments. This present specie paying game is necessary to realize the greatest possible profits out of trades and investments made when paper was cheap. These spoiled men find plenty of politicians and journals as they have before hithered; advocating contraction and specie payments as fast as possible; such is the fashionable doctrine honestly believed, and doubtless preached by many, but stirred not a few for selfish purposes, regardless of the general welfare of the people.

We are not opposed to a very gradual return to specie payments; to secure this we would abolish the National Banks, substitute legal tender Treasury notes in the place of the paper of these banks, and slowly diminish the amount of Treasury notes to a sum sufficient for all revenue purposes; and thus the country could be prepared for specie payments in a way so imperceptible as not to do violence or injustice to any one. The fall in the price of gold has lately been too sudden for the best interest of the country; we would be glad to see it rise to thirty per cent again, and then travel slowly through a few years of pilgrimage to par, its proper abiding place.

"Bringing in the Sheaves," by Rev. A. B. EARLE, illustrated with an engraving of the Author. Mr. W. A. TRINER, who is a Theological Student at the Seminary in this place, is canvassing the City and its environs for the sale of the above book, at the annexed prices: Fine cloth, \$1.50; fine cloth, gilt edge, tint paper, \$2. The following are a few commendations written of the book: From Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., Baltimore, in Religious Herald, Richmond, Va. do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Earle one of the ablest men we have ever listened to. His intellectual endowments are remarkable, and stand at once before him as the bar or in Congress. The clearest reasoning; the most natural wit and humor; a lively imagination; a correct taste; an intuitive insight into human nature; resources of strong native Saxon, of warm gushing emotions, to incident and narrative and illustration drawn from every quarter; these advantages he possesses and uses without an effort, with the entire self-possession which ever accompanies the power. One grand peculiarity in him—as in all truly great men—is thoroughness. A lively intellect is inwrought in his heart, and diffused through his pulses to the finger ends, by faith, love, sympathy, and the power of the Holy Spirit.

From The Methodist, New York.—Nothing for a long time has been published better adapted to arouse holy zeal in the cause of Christ. From The Christian Herald, Alabama.—No one can read even a single page of this book without feeling his spirits strengthened renewed. Many church feel the need of a revival of religion in their midst, the best means to secure that result lie in our judgment, to apply the pastor with a copy of "Bringing in the Sheaves" to his flock. Many copies as may be among the members.

The Air Line Railroad. It seems that the present Legislature has a majority bent on repealing the charter of the Air Line Railroad, under the influence of motives of the most questionable character. There is not a human being in the State so weak as to believe that the welfare of the State, and of the people interested in the Road, has the least thing to do with the repeal. The influence is sinister with some blindness with others, and what other wrong influences have been brought to bear we know not; however, we hope that this effort at mischief may be yet foiled by the strength of the law, if it is ever built as an air line road, we think it will pass through Greenville. The people of this section should still continue their earnest endeavors to bring it to pass.

A New Man in an Old Place. Mr. J. J. ROAN, of Columbia, has opened a stock of goods at the old stand of TOW W. DAVIS, known as the "Boncombe Street Store." Mr. ROAN has enjoyed a good experience at our capital, in the establishment of the well known house of C. F. JACKSON. We wish him success in his new sphere.

Imprisonment for Debt. England has abolished imprisonment for debt. The last day of December, 1869, was the last of this barbarous law in old England. France and other nations on the continent of Europe have also abolished this old law. The English are coming on to the measure of securing the property of married women from the creditors of the husband.

Mr. J. C. DEAN, in former years a prominent publisher at New York, has established in August a new Southern enterprise in the book line. Some time ago, Mr. DEAN purchased an extensive fruit farm near Aiken, and has determined to make it his permanent residence. Mr. DEAN's present field of labor comprises the States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Through this territory he will spread agents for the sale of many really valuable works, over which he has exclusive control. Mr. DEAN, though a Northern gentleman, is such a one as we are heartily glad to welcome in our midst. Mr. DEAN is in want of Agents, and parties wishing to engage in the business, should promptly speak Mr. DEAN, in his advertisement in another column.

The Weather. We have had very good weather during the past week. Last night there was a little ice.

The Legislature was to adjourn Tuesday the 1st, but will probably continue a few days longer.

United States Troops. On Thursday last our place was visited by a number of United States Cavalry, who were ordered to our midst to clear illicit distilleries. Their operations were not so slow to report, but will doubtless next week.

In the printing of our Supplements which accompany this issue, we regret that the heading is "Southern Enterprise," which is incorrect, as we have adopted "Greenville Enterprise."

Columbia Correspondence Greenville Enterprise. Appropriation Bill—Land Commission—Trial Justice—For Bill—Jury Commission—Report of the Air-Line Railroad. Columbia, S. C., Feb. 28th, 1870. Messrs. Editors.—I will not attempt to give you a detail of all the proceedings of the General Assembly for the past week. It has been the most exciting week of the session. It becomes apparent, on Monday, that a majority of the House was disposed to extend the session beyond the 1st of March, and the only alternative, was for the minority to defeat the mere by dilatory motions. An effort was made to extend the time to the 15th, which gave to the very individuals who had been the principal movers in retarding legislation, an opportunity to get off a buncombe speech in opposition to the extension, after it had become a stern fact, that the minority would not yield, but would, by dilatory motions, prevent the direct vote until the time that had already been fixed to adjourn, and consequently no other business could be done; the majority yielded to a compromise, and withdrew the resolution, and the House then went to work in good earnest, and very many bills of public interest were rushed through with as much speed as possible. Such rapid legislation must have many defects, of which the members, when they return home, will have time to repeat at leisure. The Appropriation Bill, as it passed the House, will exceed one million dollars. It has been amended and reduced some in the Senate, but it does not necessarily follow that the entire amount appropriated will be expended. The appropriation of five hundred thousand in bonds for the Land Commission, has also passed the House. Many prominent Republicans have changed their minds on the practicability of this commission, and voted straight out against the appropriation. One of the principal objections is, that it will mislead the minds of many, and will make the impression that the State will some time or other, step in and furnish them with homes, consequently some will, instead of exerting their energy and using economy, be encouraged to wait in idleness, for this opportunity that will never occur. It is impossible, for the State, without serious danger of injuring materially her credit, to appropriate enough at once to make it a success, and give satisfaction throughout the State; therefore, as a party measure, it is ignored by leading Republicans, and also because the former appropriation has been very injudiciously managed, and without material changes, that we have no guarantee will be made. The present appropriation will meet the same fate. As a party measure, it was intended for the benefit of the landless, but so far, it has only proven a benefit to the land owners, who have been enabled to dispose of their lands; that were possible to them worthless, at a price beyond its true value, and that cannot, in many instances, be realized again by the State. I have always regarded it as a laudable enterprise, and would gladly see its object realized, which can, and will doubtless be done, when it is properly managed. A bill to provide for the appointment of Trial Justices, has passed both Houses—intended to supersede the office of Magistrates in the different Counties. In some Counties the number has been restricted to five by the Senate. Greenville was also limited to eight; this will allow one for every two townships. The object of the bill is to diminish litigation in the Courts, by making it more inconvenient to parties who, on the spur of the moment, would rush headlong into law, when, if he had ten or twenty miles to travel before a warrant could be obtained, parties would reflect, and, in many instances, the Court would never be bothered with cases that could, just as easily, and with more satisfaction to all concerned, be settled outside of the Court. Heretofore the office of Magistrate has been allowed to fill, and the result has been, that, consequently, competent business men, in many instances, could not allow their time to be numbered with the office; but under the new Fee Bill that has passed the House, it will hereafter be more remunerative, and the result will be, that the Courts have generally been too high, except in the case of Magistrate fees. Also a Bill to provide for a Jury Commission in each County, has passed the House, and doubtless will pass the Senate. One of the vexed questions that have been before the Legislature for the past two years, is the most difficult to settle with satisfaction. At the Special Session of 1868, the general opinion of the most extreme Radical, was to pass a law to require the most intelligent, and such was the spirit of the Act; but before the meeting of the regular Session of 1869, the bitterness of party passion had been carried so far, that the liberties and rights of Republicans were ignored by juries who were sworn to decide according to law and evidence, and in many instances, Grand Jurors embraced the opportunity to make long and elaborate reports concerning the present administration for political purposes. The colored population petitioned the Legislature, and complained of these unjust discriminations in the Courts. Consequently the law was amended, placing the colored citizens on the jury, with the hope that he would thus be able to protect his rights before the law, but in this we were again met by the Grand Jurors, whose duty it was to ignore the law, and the result was, that if colored voters were put on the jury lists, it was generally the most incompetent men, and who were ignorant of the law, and consequently the true intention and spirit of the law has never been realized by the people, and for that reason the law has again been amended, and the Grand Jurors are now required to be sworn to the light, if they are not sworn to the light, it is a shame of the law, and it is a shame of the law, and it is a shame of the law.

Removal of Debris.—Senator Robertson has furnished us the following list of those persons in South Carolina who have been relieved of their political disabilities by bill passed by both Houses of Congress: Cyrus D. Melton, Samuel W. Melton, Thomas J. Laffitte, James E. Dent, Robert C. Shiver, Columbia; W. E. Wolcott, Pickens County; John G. Enloe, York; Robert McKay, Greenville; Wm. Shiver, Kingville; Isaac G. McKinick, Robert Macbeth, Union; John J. Matthews, Henry A. Smith, Winabrook; James Kempliff, Chester; John Toomey, Charleston; Charles H. Chanter, Columbia; Claude C. Turner, J. C. Whelan, William Irwin, E. M. Ganey, A. P. Woodruff, C. C. Ford, J. M. Elliott, Spartanburg; James A. Hatchford, York; York; J. E. Glenn, Newberry; Thomas J. Earle, Greenville County; J. D. Witherspoon, York; John Agnew, Elisha Shiver, Charles Edmondson, J. G. Gibbs, Henry Sparshott, Columbia; Wm. F. Durbin, Philip A. Elchberger, Stowess, Barnwell; Abram Jones, Edgefield County; E. W. DeSoss, Darlington; C. L. Hellingworth, Oconee County; John J. Monahan, Charleston; J. W. Burbridge, C. Barling Farmer, Allen Willet, Colleton County; W. D. M. Newman, Darlington; Lexington County; Isaac G. Long, Richland County; Lemuel G. Guffin, Abbeville; Robert H. Whitmore, Fairfield; John H. McDevitt, John M. Norcia, Edgefield; M. G. Welch, S. T. Cooper, Williamsburg County.

The Downfall of Gold—Look Out for Debarment.—The downward tendency in the price of gold, particularly the decline with in the last few days, begins to make the cotton and sugar brokers, the dry goods merchants who have a large stock on hand and debtors generally to quake. Prices must fall, and in fact, are falling, and those who have large payments to make of debts contracted under the former state of things may find it very hard to realize the means. It will be wise, then, to look out for the breakers ahead, and to prepare, if possible, against a wreck. It is impossible to see at present how far this downward tendency of gold may go or to calculate upon the possibility of a reaction, and, therefore, prudent business men should work up all their accounts and be ready for coming events.—N. Y. Herald.

Yearly Fatality of Meningitis.—The following letter from an esteemed subscriber in Florida, (formerly a citizen of this District) reveals a terrible state of the ravages of Meningitis. We are extremely happy to be able to announce that in our town and vicinity, this disease has entirely disappeared. Rev. Henry L. Lister, of Florida, writes: "As I see, in reading the Advertiser, that the dreadful, alarming, and fatal epidemic, called Meningitis, has made its appearance in and around towns, and in your copy from your exchanges accounts of the disease in other sections of the South, I will inform you what sad ravages it has made in my own family. On the 12th January last, my second oldest son was taken with Meningitis, and the next day about the same hour my oldest and my youngest sons were seized with the same disease. On Saturday night the 15th, my second oldest son, who was first taken, died; and before we could bury the first one, the youngest son died. They were both buried in the same grave. My oldest son died on Thursday the 16th day of January. One hour after my last son was buried, my oldest daughter living with me, (not quite grown) and my son's wife, a woman who had been taken on the 23rd day of December last, were both seized with the same disease. In thirty-six or eight hours they both expired, there being but four hours between their deaths. At the same time, a negro woman (our cook) and a young negro man died in my yard, and also of Meningitis. This was five of my white family, and one negro, in one week. There has been a similar case in this neighborhood since the disease made its appearance, all negroes excepting the members of my family. Two cases alone of white people likely to recover. As a case of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Both preventive and cure are yet to be discovered. Respectfully, Yours, J. B. TALLEY.

The Great Chicken Battle.—SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA VICTORIES.—Col. Thomas G. Bacon, of Edgefield, S. C., and some gentlemen of this city, recently concluded a grand double match with Dr. Gee, of Selma, Ala., and his associates. To contest for the victory between the representatives of the game fowls of Georgia and South Carolina and those of Alabama and Tennessee. The parties were each to meet in this city on the 22d inst., exhibit twenty-one cocks, and match for the decision of the best of the match; the remainder of the match of which is to be fought at Selma on the 27th of March. A stake of \$100 was laid upon each fight, and \$2,000 on the result of the match. Pursuant to agreement, the gentlemen assembled to meet at Lafayette race course on Tuesday, and their respective cocks, containing an aggregate of over 100 cocks, they succeeded in matching twenty cocks, and one fight was decided on the first day in favor of the Georgia cocks. On Wednesday, ten fights were decided—Alabama and Tennessee winning five, and Georgia and South Carolina four. Yesterday, the remaining ten fights were decided—Alabama and Tennessee winning four, and Georgia and South Carolina six. The Empire and Palmetto States thus being crowned the victors, in the main, by eleven to nine.

There was a large attendance on the spot, and a considerable amount of greenback change was made on the result of the match. [Augusta Constitutionalist.] The Phoenix stands first on the list of Georgia. I used this paper, Phoenix, South Pacific, South Atlantic, Raw Bone and Maple Phosphate. Where there was 200 lbs. Phoenix in hand, it is better to have 100 lbs. of each of the other three. The Phoenix stands first on the list of Georgia with more than double the yield of cotton this year. MIEG McKEE, Anderson Co., S. C., August 11, 1869.

The State University.—The Columbia Guardian says: "This Institution is steadily recovering from the mischief caused by the erroneous reports circulated throughout the State during the past summer. The exercises of the first term have almost reached their close, without a single interruption or untoward occurrence; already, within a few days past, several additions have been made to the number of students, and it is hoped that the new term will be under most favorable circumstances."

Do not be discouraged. If you have dyspepsia or any disease of the Liver, there is a certain life of happiness before you, if you only use Simmons' Liver Regulator. SPECIAL NOTICE.—To parties in want of Doors, Panels and Blinds, we refer to the advertisement of P. F. TOSIE, the large manufacturer of these goods in Charleston—Price list furnished on application. 3-4

GREENVILLE, S. C., Mar. 2, 1870. Cotton—Sales of the week, 67 bales; average 17@21 cents. Market closes dull, at 20 cents for middling. COLUMBIA, February 28. But little cotton offering to-day; sales 16 bales; middling 24. LAFAYETTE, February 28. Cotton closed steady; uplands 11@12; Orleans 11@11 1/2. New York, February 28. Cotton quiet and heavy; sales 1,800 bales at 28. Gold dull, at 154. CHARLESTON, February 28. Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 649 bales; stock 21,589.

RESIDED, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 23d inst., by Rev. D. M. Turner, D. D., Dr. M. McCLANAHAN, and Miss EVA VERNER, eldest daughter of E. P. Verner, Esq. MARRIED, on the 22d February, by Rev. W. B. Jones, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. G. W. COLLINS, of Greenville, was Miss ELLIEN M. HORTON, of Abbeville, S. C. NOTICE.—I will sell the remaining stock of I GOODS for MORRIS & MCCARREL, ALSO ONE HORSE, C. F. WATER'S, Auctioneer, March 2, 1870. 41-1

ENTERPRISE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY MESSRS. DAVID & STRADLEY, MERCHANTS. GREENVILLE, S. C., MAR. 2, 1870. BACON—Sides, @ 15@20. Shoulders, @ 10. BALE ROPE, @ 16. BAGGING, Cotton, @ 25@35. CLOTH, @ 25. FLOUR, @ 25. BUTTER, @ 20. BEANS, @ 25. CHICKEN, @ 25. COFFEE, @ 25. CORN, @ 25. COTTON, Middling, @ 20. FLOUR, @ 25. GOLD, @ 150. INDIGO, Spanish Flax, @ 20. IRON, @ 25. IRON TIES, @ 25. LARD, @ 20. LEAD, @ 25. MOLASSES, @ 25. NAILS, @ 25. RICE, @ 25. SUGAR, @ 25. SHIRTING, @ 25. TALLOW, @ 25. WHEAT, @ 25. YARN, @ 25.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES, IN CHARLESTON, S. C. Corrected Weekly for the ENTERPRISE, by A. C. KAUFMAN, BROKER, No. 23 Broad Street.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870. State Securities—South Carolina, old 84@85; new, 79@80. City Securities—Augusta, G. Bonds, @ 60. Charleston, S. C. Stock, @ 60. Railroad Bonds—Blue Ridge, (first mortg.) @ 100. Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, @ 60. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, @ 60. Columbia, (1st mortg.) @ 60. State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 1st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 2nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 3rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 4th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 5th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 6th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 7th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 8th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 9th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 10th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 11th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 12th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 13th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 14th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 15th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 16th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 17th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 18th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 19th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 20th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 21st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 22nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 23rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 24th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 25th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 26th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 27th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 28th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 29th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 30th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 31st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 32nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 33rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 34th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 35th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 36th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 37th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 38th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 39th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 40th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 41st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 42nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 43rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 44th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 45th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 46th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 47th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 48th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 49th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 50th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 51st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 52nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 53rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 54th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 55th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 56th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 57th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 58th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 59th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 60th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 61st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 62nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 63rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 64th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 65th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 66th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 67th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 68th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 69th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 70th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 71st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 72nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 73rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 74th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 75th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 76th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 77th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 78th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 79th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 80th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 81st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 82nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 83rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 84th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 85th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 86th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 87th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 88th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 89th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 90th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 91st, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 92nd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 93rd, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 94th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 95th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 96th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 97th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 98th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 99th, do, State guaranteed @ 60. Northern, 100th, do, State guaranteed @ 60.

The Season and its Dangers. The human body is chiefly composed of its pure and simple as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate instrument, or the quiver in a barometer tube. The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their operation is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order. If the stomach is weak or disordered, neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by the Creator, depends the health of the body in a great measure. When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion cannot be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere. A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and HOSKIN'S STOMACH BUILDER is the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, and one of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach, when enervated, is weak and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which exerts its baneful influence, and its most insidious effects, the brain and countenance, and the system generally, follows its reviving and renovating reaction. Mar 2 41

CUSHINGS & BAILEY, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. No. 263 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover BALTIMORE. The largest and best assorted stock in the city of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL, Classical & Miscellaneous Books. GENERAL BANK AND ACCOUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY. ALL KINDS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY. HOUSE BOOKS AND STATIONERY IN ANY STYLE OF BINDING AND SELLING. [RENEWED 1861.] Mar 2 6m

To All of our Employment. \$1,000 in \$500 per year can be realized by securing an intelligent man, in company with an Agency for the Best and most Popular BOOKS ever published. This is a rare opportunity of MAKING MONEY and doing good. CHERRING, disabled soldiers, and all others wanting an Agency will please apply for further particulars, to J. C. DERRY, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Notice. IS HERRY given to all whom it may concern, that I will apply to F. J. Douthett, of the County of York, for a Final Discharge as Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES GOSNELL, Sr., deceased. JOSHUA FRUIT, Administrator. February 19th, 1870. 40